

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 1955 一五五九四四

日九月八日西曆同

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

二月

九月

港

Price \$2⁵ per Month.

Arrivals.

Banks.

Sept. 29, TUCK-SING, Amer. bl., 380, E. Marshall, Newchawng 16th Sept., Beans—CHINESE.

Sept. 29, EMERY, Span. str., 222, P. Artadi, Amoy 27th Sept., General—E. J. SAGE.

Departures.

Sept. 29, REBECCA JANE, for Melbourne.

Sept. 29, SIAM, for Bangkok.

Sept. 29, CHINAMAN, for New York.

Sept. 29, GUINEVERE, for Manila.

Sept. 29, MALVINA, for Saigon.

Sept. 29, BUREA NOFOR, for Amoy.

Sept. 29, H.I.C.M. & H. SHEN-CHI, for Chung-chow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 29TH.

Leaves, for Melbourne.

Hawaii, for Kobe.

Velos, for Saigon.

Passengers.

For Europe, etc., from Amoy—

Mr. CORREA and 103 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish steamer *Emery* reported left Amoy on the 27th September, and experienced fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date).

Vessels Name. From. Dates.

MERON.....Newcastle.....May 9

AURORA.....Cardiff.....May 19

MUSES DAY.....Cardiff.....May 26

LATRABE.....Newcastle.....May 28

LAUREL.....Cardiff.....June 1

ALBERT VICTOR.....London.....June 10

City of Funchal.....Cardiff.....June 21

YOKO.....Cardiff.....June 26

F. CALLEGARI (s).....Grenock.....July 7

LOTHAIR.....London.....July 11

DRONIAN, LOUISE.....Hamburg.....July 17

DIONE (s).....Liverpool.....Aug. 12

BUANEA.....London.....Aug. 8

BUANEA (s).....London.....Aug. 18

GORDON WALTER (s).....London.....Aug. 23

AGAMEMNON (s).....Liverpool.....Aug. 23

English News To-day.

None.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

AND

TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN, DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental
Bank (Feb. 1).

BROWN JONES & CO.,
UNDEUTAKERS, &c.

OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected
of 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

A FONG,
P H O T O G R A P H E R ,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;

AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHEW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m (Formerly occupied by Athlone Club); 513

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public that he has established at those places in the name of H. E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, at HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 19, a box constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMANS STORES, &c. of the best quality.

In H. O. NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles with the addition of SPICES, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME, when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shop, as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.

HING KEE, by 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent.

1988 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., of 717, Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO., 102 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1^{1/2} per cent. of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1^{1/2} do. do.

Above 1 month and not 3^{1/2} do. do.

Exceeding 3 months and not 3^{1/2} do. do.

Above 6 months and not 3^{1/2} do. do.

Exceeding 12 months and not 3^{1/2} do. do.

Agents the Queen Insurance Company, 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

The Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undesignated Agents of above named Companies for marine risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profit per ratio among the Insureds, and the profit per ratio among the Insureds, as have paid during the year 2500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

140 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will, from this date, be conducted under the name and style of EDWARD NORTON & CO.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

1871 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. S. EZZELL, in our firm in Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.

E. D. SASSEON & CO.

1871 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

M. R. W. ROSE authorized to sign the name of our firm on and from this day.

GARRETT & CO.

Hongkong and Canton, 1st September, 1873.

1871 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

W. H. W. ROSE.

1871 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

AGENTS.—At Atlanta, Lyons, Marseilles, &c.

1871 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

FRANCIS & S. STERLING.

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AGENTS.—At Paris, Berlin, &c.

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1871 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH!

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designs prepared for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

Inside other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Volumes, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.

Swatow.....QUELCH and CAMPBELL.

Amoy.....WILSON and NICHOLLS & Co.

Formosa.....WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Takao.....HEDGE & CO.

Nanking.....KING & CO., Shanghai.

Shanghai.....HALL & HOLTZ.

Kelly & Co.

Hankow and River Ports.....HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki.....The C. J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo-Osaka.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Yokohama.....Mr. E. MOSS, Japan Gazette

Methuen.....Messrs. J. DE LOVIZZO & Co.

Suzon.....M. RIBERIO & Co.

Singapore.....Strait Times Office.

London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.

Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. THOMAS & CO.

Bates, HENDY & CO.

San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchant Exchange.

New York, Messrs. M. P. GORDON & Co.

37, Park Row.

Cheltenham and

Nerchowang, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and

Peking, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

The Daily Press.

Honkong, September 30th, 1873.

The English language is fast acquiring an Anglo-Chinese literature of its own. With the exception of the old Jesuits in Latin and French, and a stray work or two by a German professor, here and there, the English language seems to be the one which is destined to be the means of communicating Chinese thought to the outer world. This is principally due, it must be confessed, to the many works published by Protestant Missionaries, for ever since the arrival of Dr. K. MORRISON, at the commencement of the present century, work after work has been issued from Mission presses, all tending more or less, to unravel the mysteries of the language, elucidate the philosophy, and unfold the policy of the Middle Kingdom. It is greatly to be regretted that the Missionaries belonging to the Catholic Church have not pursued the same course, and thereby awakening a livelier interest of the laity at home in their work, by extending the knowledge with reference to the people amongst whom they labour. It would have been far more politic, instead of resting on the reputation gained by Ricci and Schall, in the reign of K'ANGH, to have availed themselves of their innumerable opportunities, their extensive knowledge of the country, and prolonged experience, in compiling works which would not only be useful to the Church whose welfare is their sole aim, but to all those who wish to see China take its place in the community of civilized nations which a learned priesthood acquires over those who do not even acknowledge their authority. We write, with pain, regarding the inheritance which the earlier fathers bequeathed—that the only work worth mentioning during the present century, by members of the Catholic Church, are those by M. M. GONZALEZ and CALLEY. Surely the French Missionaries, working in the interior, under the prestige, and protection of a Great European power, might have accomplished much; but where much has been expected, nothing has been received, and that vast store of erudition must of necessity die with their possessors; but still we hope that from some obscure hamlet in Szechuan or Yunnan, a learned work will be produced from one of those noble exiles, who for years has been illustrating the self-sacrifice of Christianity, and who has not forgotten the scholarly traditions of his Church.

The Catholic Church, indeed, has a prescriptive right to literary pre-eminence in China, and it is high time, if she values such a position, to assume it by the publication of works which such a high standing demands from her.

One of the churches, which has made China a special field of labour, is the Presbyterian Church in England. Ever since the arrival of WILLIAM CHALMERS BURNS, this Church has been sending out highly trained and abler men, who have stationed themselves along the Coast of Fukien and in Formosa, and have formed one of the most successful examples of Protestant Missionary effort in China. To facilitate the acquisition of the language, this Church has availed itself of the experience and learning of one of its oldest Missionaries, Dr. CALSTAN DOUGLAS, to publish a Dictionary of the dialect of the district around, which their labours are centred. All expenses were borne by H. M. MATTHEWS, Esq., ROBERT BARBOUR, Esq., of Boleworth, and C. E. LEWIS, Esq., M.P., who presented the copyright to the Church. It is a handsome and exhaustive volume of the Amoy vernacular with the principal variations

of the Chang-chow and Chin-chew dialects.

This is the first Dictionary of the Amoy dialect, proper, although Dr. MEDVSTER, of Batavia, in his Hokien Dictionary, published at Macao in 1832, gave the sounds of the Chang-chow dialect, the dialect chiefly spoken by the settlers, from Fukien in the Sunda Archipelago, Singapore, and Penang. His work, however, belongs more to the book language, as the phrases he gives are chiefly taken from the five classics and four books in the Chang-chow pronunciation, and the work consequently is of little use in acquiring the book language, and forming comparisons with the other dialects. Unfortunately, Dr. DOUGLAS' book, though infinitely superior to Dr. MEDVSTER's in the extent of its range, is not a practical value in this respect. It is a Chinese Dictionary without a Chinese character, an extensive Romanized vocabulary of the Amoy dialect, and nothing more, and save to the few tens of Foreign residents who reside in Amoy and Formosa, is of little use to Chinese scholars generally as a book of reference. It is over not adapted for residents at Fouchow, and is equally useless at Swatow. If it is a sort of gratification to have exclusive possession of a book published for them at great expense, and which none but themselves can understand—then the residents of Amoy should be supremely happy indeed!

Amongst the other dialects of China, there are certain recognised changes which enable a competent student to trace the pronunciation, and thus find the word he is in pursuit of; but, owing to the great variations of initials, and the nasal sounds peculiar to this dialect, it is almost impossible for a student not resident in the Amoy districts to use this work alphabetically—the system adopted. The writer for this review had occasion to look up a word or two, and found it necessary to go through the following operations:—(1) Consult MEDVSTER's radical index; (2) compare the two pronunciations in DOUGLAS' Appendix, and thus find the word.

The first defendant said the second had slandered her, and she wanted her to prove the charge; the third defendant came to separate them.

SUICIDE OF ROBERT.

Tsoy-ki-ying, a married woman, residing at Wong-ki-ting, was charged by her father-in-law, Chang-ki-ting, with robbing him of \$28.00 on the night of the 27th.

Complainant said on the morning of the 27th, on getting up, he found the defendant had gone, and he found that a sum of \$28.00 was also missing.

He then went to No. 7 station, and made a report, and on the 23rd he got notice that the police apprehended the defendant.

He said that the man was false. His husband was dead. The defendant wanted to get her out of the house to some other place, but she did not want to go, as she had two children to look after in the complainant's house.

Complainant said the man was not dead; first he said he had gone to sea, then that he was at San Francisco, and everybody in Wong-ki-ting knew this. He sent him a gold coin on two occasions, and thus he was possessed of money.

Complainant said his son was not dead; first he said he had gone to sea, then that he was at San Francisco, and the two children crying.

She said she had no son, and her father had no son.

Complainant said the man was not dead; he said he had no son, and the two children crying.

Complainant said he lived on the upper floor, which contained three rooms. She lived on the back one of the three. On the night of the 26th, she heard a noise in the middle room, belonging to Kung-yao, who was away.

She was lying on her bed in the back room, when at 8 p.m. she heard a noise of a box being broken open, and a cry of thief was given. She got up and found her box had been broken open, and the clothing and jewellery taken out, but none taken by the defendant, but the defendant had broken it after that a lute had appeared.

She said the defendant must have got into the room, and she had to go to work. The defendant came out from under the bed, rushed past her, opened the window, and jumped out. She is quite sure the defendant is the man. She thinks the defendant must have got into the room, and she had to go to work.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the Chinese girl, who fell overboard from a puller boat, in consequence of the breaking of the line holding the ear. From the evidence it appeared that it was purely accidental, and that the boatwoman had jumped overboard and endeavoured to save her, but without success. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

We learn the B. I. S. Company's steamer, Captain Maclean White, bound from Calcutta to Rangoon, went ashore as a result of a fall of 27th August, and became a total wreck. The passengers, officers, and crew numbering in all 130, were saved, and reached the village of Care Narjis at a quarter past 4 o'clock on the 27th August, and became a total wreck.

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The agents of the Company, Messrs. Baines Brothers & Co., intended to despatch from Bassein the steamer Rife, to the scene of the disaster, to rescue the crew and passengers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

September 29th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

Captain Kirby, of the British bark *Joyce*, bound from P. M. S. Co., Calcutta, along alongside the P. M. S. Calcutta, charged a portrait painter named Pak-shaw, on suspicion of stealing his silver watch.

Complainant said he hung the watch up in his room on Saturday night, after winding it up, and saw that it was all right the next morning. He was in the cabin with the portrait painter, the portrait painter for the sake of some expense, and the defendant was in the cabin with him.

He went to his birth to get a pencil out of his waistcoat pocket, and thinks he must have exposed his watch to view.

The defendant denied the charge, and said he saw a man run at the alarm of "Thief," and ran after him, but was caught himself.

Defendant went to six months hard labor, and ordered to find security in two households.

THE SIXTH CASE.

The case was again remanded till Monday next, and defendant ordered to bail.

The master of the Chin-ting-ping steamship, No. 128, Bonham Strand West, was summoned by Mr. John Stanfield, to answer why he should not deliver up a pair of white blankets in his possession, which were stolen from complainant on the 25th March last.

The case was remanded from April last, when defendant, who said he knew the man who had the things, went to his home, and a Chinese woman, residing in Wing-lok-street, told him six months would be given him to find the man, and if he found him, he would then have the money repaid which he had advanced, namely, \$1.

Defendant said he had not found the man. Mr. May told him he could have found the man, and that he now order him to return the blankets to the rightful owner, without the refunding of any money. They were blankets which he knew very well were worth more than a dollar.

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Extracts.

ASTONISHING RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

TRE BALLAD OF GWENDOLINE MAY.
She leant o'er the side as she rowed from the shore
And the echoes awoke at theplash of the oar;
Was never a young heart so blithesome and gay
As a boat in the broad of fair Gwendoline May.
The stars were all out and the night breeze was cool
The biles gleamed white as they dipped in the pool
She looked at her face mirror clear in the bay,
And smiled at its beauty, did Gwendoline May.
The dark leaves she twined in her clustering hair,
And the white biles pressed on a cheek just as fair
"No jewels save these will I wear on that day
When I stand as a bride," sang the sweet Gwendoline May.

"No flowers in the fairest of gardens, I see,
Have half of the beauty these buds have to me;
They rise and they fall with the sweet waters play
Their golden caps dew-gummed," said Gwendoline May.

"And should it so hap—God forbid it," she cried
"That in my sweet maidenhood's promise I did,
Then aress of threescore, dear heart, you'll lay
On the hands nimbly folded of Gwendoline May."

"Nay, grieve not thy lover with sables as wild,"
He said, as he gazed on her beauty and smiled;
"Then art young, and a fair and gay visage as the day
And I love that so sweet, sweet Gwendoline May."

"But loves have partred on this day," sighs eight
"And maidens have blighted who were yet virgins
But come life or come death I'll look out for you
As I am to my biles," said Gwendoline May.

"Such fancies arise when I stand here at night,
And they shimmer and shine in the misty moonlight
All folded and calm like a child born of play
My biles float sleeping," said Gwendoline May.

"And I think that the spirits of those who were
drowned

Long ago in the lake, and who never were found,
Rise again in a beauty that cannot decay.

And live in my biles," said Gwendoline May.

"Bow me over to that rock which looks darksome
and far.

Where one glorious biles shines out like a star,
I will pluck it so fast, 'tis a moment we'll stay,
For the night faulch quickly," sighed Gwendoline May.

She reached her fair fingers and caught at the flower—
O fatal white biles—O dangerous biles!

Ere her lover could rise in the dark pool she lay,
And the blues closed—gumming! O' Gwendoline May.

He carried her far through the misty moonlight,
While the blossoms hung drooping from fingers white.

The blossoms which wreathed in a cross did lay
On the hands nimbly folded of Gwendoline May.

And each passing summer, when over the tide,
The golden flowers bloomed star-like round wide.

Came one whose dark biles were silver'd with grey
And wpt for the fate of sweet Gwendoline May.

MADITH HAY.

WARM WEATHER WISHES.

Neighbours and friends began to arrive with felicitations and presents; but they obtained very brief responses from Annie, and went away with the impression that she had either become an unabashedly "prideful" or that she had accepted the hand in a pretence of August, and was sorry for it now. Every one reported to their gossip that she "was not looking like herself at all." Three days before the marriage was to be celebrated, Annie got out of bed and fell on the floor in a faint. Then Susan found her, and for the first time, began to suspect she might be seriously ill. So, whilst applying a "burnt feather" to the girl's nose—the usual remedy for anything that was a faint—Susan called loudly to Mrs. Forbes to send for the doctor. The insensible girl was lifted into bed, and in course of time the burnt feathers had the required effect. Annie opened her eyes and stared wildly at the sharp, but present anxiousness of Susan. "What's wrong?" she said feebly, attempting to rise, but failing. "That's just what I would like to know," answered the sister with a jerk of her head, as if inclined to be angry for the exertion she had betrayed into by a person who did not seem to be aware of any unusual occurrence; "but you not find anything wrong yourself?" "My head's a buzzing, and aching, and burning—give me a drink. I'm awful (gassing as if breathing were difficult). "Here's a cup full of water; see if that sloshes you," said Susan, presenting a wooden bowl. She was relieved, and remained quiet for a few minutes. Then she began to move her head mechanically from side to side on the pillow, and to talk disconnectedly of the marriage, and of the possibility of the fair refusing to fulfil his promise to her. Her head's aching, and the inmates of the fair, if inclined to be angry for the exertion she had betrayed into by a person who did not seem to be aware of any unusual occurrence; "but you not find anything wrong yourself?" "I'm afraid I'm not," said the doctor, smiling; "but I'm afraid I'm not." "From 'The Coming Man,' by the Rev. James Smith, M.A.

is discoursing on the marvellous dress of the young lords—

"Thike lewde lads ought evly to throye
That hangeth on his hippis more than his syneth."

The saying, it is clear, was then well known. It may be as old, as the day of the Confessor, when Lliford was a populous borough, contributing to the "fyrd" or gathering for war in the same proportion as Totnes or Barnstaple. The prosperity and importance of the place at that time must have been due to the Dartmoor stannaries; and the timors, always a scarce cause, may have assisted the townsmen in their resistance to the Conqueror's "lust," when, after the taking of Exeter in 1065, he passed westward into Cornwall. —*From The Quarterly Review.*

THE SPIRIT OF ARGUMENT.

Here the door opened, and Tom Johnson, head and hair, ushered in, with the usual consequential mannerism, the Reverend Stephen Mackenzie, minister of the parish, who had come to spend the evening with the old lawyer. Mackenzie made a distinction between Israel and the Jews, and maintained that it was very wrong to confound these two distinct people, who had been separated ever since the time of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, in whose reign they parted; Israel returning to idolatry and Baalism, and the worship of golden calves, and other popular deities; Judah adhering more or less to the ancient traditions of the nation. Now he said, were not Israelites, any more than Irishmen, were Englishmen, though they might sometimes be called English, or *Australis*, in foreign lands. Stuart, on the contrary, maintained that they were Israelites in the same sense as Scotchmen are Britons, Israel was the proper name of the whole twelve tribes, and not of the ten only. This controversy the two old gentlemen had kept up for several weeks, and they met every evening to renew the conflict. Nor did they bring into the arena of discussion merely a crude and vague assemblage of fancies or current commonplace facts and notions. They entered heart and soul into the study of the question, and made as careful a preparation for the evening's dispute as if it were to take place before an assembled world, and life and death were dependent upon the result. Both veterans rose with the dawn, and betook themselves to their libraries for research, in which they often persevered from morn till dewy eve, keenly intent upon overthrowing one another, and establishing their respective points. Nay, the minister's wife often deplored that her husband, after returning late from Cornwall House, instead of going straight to bed, like a prudent man at his time of life, proceeded right forward to his library as a man in a reverie, and there often stood and read and turned over leaves as if looking for banknotes, with his hat on his head and his stick under his arm. What was still worse, in the good old lady's estimation, he was often unbuttoned, and then with the bed-room candle in his hand and his nightcap on his head, and one shoe off, and the other shoe on, he returned to his library and "took to" the searching again, "as if he had lost his wits, and expected to find them in a printed book." "Man's time," said this good lady, "that I have come out of bed on such occasions and fitted him into it, for neither cold nor fear of coming owl does my good man feel when the spirit of argument comes on him." —*From "The Coming Man," by the Rev. James Smith, M.A.*

NOTIONS OF NATURE.

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